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METHOD OF PRODUCING ANTI-ALUMINA-BUILDUP IMMERSION NOZZLE FOR CONTINUOUS CASTING

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a method of producing an immersion nozzle for continuous casting, and more particularly to a method of producing an anti-alumina-buildup immersion nozzle with an inner hole whose wall surface serving as a molten-steel flow passage is formed of a CaO-containing material to prevent buildup of alumina thereon.

BACKGROUND ART

With increasingly strict quality control demanded of steel products, the buildup of non-metallic inclusions, such as alumina, on the wall surface of an inner hole of a submerged or immersion nozzle has a serious disadvantage for steel production. Therefore, a good deal of effort has been made to reduce the buildup of non-metallic inclusions, such as alumina, on the wall surface of an inner hole of an immersion nozzle for continuous casting (hereinafter referred to as "immersion nozzle" or "nozzle").

As one of measures against the alumina buildup, there has been known a technique in which argon gas is injected from the inner surface of a nozzle into molten steel to prevent the alumina buildup in physical manner. In this technique, if the argon gas is injected excessively, bubbles of the injected argon gas will be incorporated into molten steel to form pinholes in slabs. Thus, due to the restriction in the allowable injection amount of argon gas, this method cannot be fully employed as a sufficient measure to prevent alumina buildup.

There has also been known a technique intended to provide an anti-alumina-buildup function to refractories themselves. For example, Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 57-71860 discloses a casting nozzle using refractories including a combination of graphite and either one of sintered calcia, fused calcia and another ceramic material containing a CaO component. This invention is intended to induce a reaction between CaO contained in the refractories and alumina attached on the wall surface of a nozzle inner hole so as to form a

low-melting-point or fusible substance to prevent the alumina buildup.

Such CaO-containing refractories exhibit a certain level of anti-alumina-buildup effect. In particular, refractories using a clinker containing CaO as a mineral phase, such as calcia-magnesia clinkers including calcia clinker and dolomite clinker, have an excellent effect.

For this reason, immersion nozzles have been increasingly produced by integrally molding a compound using a clinker containing CaO as a mineral phase, which is applied to only an inner hole portion of an immersion nozzle or an nozzle body including the inner hole portion, and a zirconia-graphite compound applied to a powder-line portion of the nozzle, and then burning the molded piece in a reduction atmosphere.

This production method involves a problem concerning cracks to be generated at the boundary between the different compositions during the burning process. This would be because phenol resin, which is added to the CaO-containing refractories at about several % to less than 20% as a binder or for forming a carbon bond in the refractory matrix, decomposes during heating to release water therefrom, and the resulting hydration reaction between the water and the CaO contained as a mineral phase in the clinker causes volume expansion different from the expanding behaviors in other portions during heating.

Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2000-514394 proposes one measure against this problem, in which a CaO-containing powder is added into a zirconia-graphite compound for use in a powder-line portion so as to equalize expanding behavior in each portion to prevent the occurrence of cracks. However, the CaO-containing powder added to the zirconia-graphite compound causes deterioration in corrosion resistance, resulting in undesirably deteriorated durability of a powder-line portion to be formed of the compound.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

In view of the problem in the conventional immersion-nozzle production method comprising integrally molding a zirconia-graphite compound applied to a powder-line portion of an immersion nozzle, and a compound using a clinker containing CaO as a mineral phase, which is applied to at least an inner hole portion of the nozzle to prevent alumina buildup, and then burning the molded piece in a reduction atmosphere, it is therefore an object of the present

invention to provide an improved immersion-nozzle production method capable of preventing the occurrence of cracks to be generate during the burning process.

Through research working towards solving the above conventional problem, the inventor found that one factor of the occurrence of cracks as the problem in the conventional production method, or the volume expansion arising during the burning process, can be prevented by subjecting the clinker containing CaO as a mineral phase to an anti-hydration treatment so as to suppress the hydration reaction between the CaO and the water released from the resin. The present invention has been accomplished based on this knowledge.

Specifically, the present invention provides a method of producing an immersion nozzle for continuous casting, which has zirconia-graphite refractories applied to a powder-line portion thereof. The method comprises integrally molding the zirconia-graphite refractories, and a compound applied to at least an inner hole portion of the immersion nozzle. The compound includes 10 weight% or more of clinker particles each containing CaO as a mineral phase, wherein the surface of at least a part of the particles is subjected to an anti-hydration treatment.

The anti-hydration treatment for the clinker containing CaO as a mineral phase may specifically performed by converting the CaO exposed outside from the surface of the clinker particle, to a compound nonreactive with water, or by coating the entire clinker particle with a film impermeable to water.

In the former treatment, the CaO may be converted to a water-stable compound, such as CaCO_3 , CaSO_4 or $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$. For example, the CaO may be converted to CaCO_3 by subjecting untreated clinker to a heat treatment under a CO_2 atmosphere at a temperature of 300 to 850°C.

In the latter treatment for coating the entire clinker particle with a film impermeable to water, the water-impermeable film may be formed using heat-resistant resin, such as silicone resin; pitch; or magnesium sulfate.

Among the above anti-hydration treatment, the treatment of converting the CaO exposed outside from the surface of the clinker particle, to CaCO_3 , is most preferable in view of treatment cost, anti-hydration performance, and influence on the quality of the refractories after the burning process.

While it would be preferable to subject all of the clinker particles to the anti-hydration treatment, only a part of the clinker particles may be subjected to the treatment as long as an intended effect can be achieved.

The refractory compound comprising calcia-magnesia clinker including a dolomite clinker and a calcia clinker containing CaO as a mineral phase may be a mixture of such clinkers and binder. The refractory compound may selectively include any other suitable aggregate, such as CaZrO_3 clinker containing CaO without CaO as a mineral phase, material primarily consisting of a CaO-SiO₂ clinker and another CaO-based compound, oxide, carbide or carbon, etc.

In view of the anti-alumina-buildup function, the amount of the clinker particles each containing CaO as a mineral phase is 10 mass% or more, preferably 20 mass% or more, even more preferably 30 mass% or more, on the basis of 100 mass% of the entire compound. The body of the immersion nozzle may be made of any suitable conventional material.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic sectional view of a dolomite clinker subjected to an anti-hydration treatment in one embodiment of the present invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described in connection of the Examples.

Table 1 shows the composition of compound including clinker particles each containing CaO as a mineral phase, the application of a heat treatment performed under a CO₂ atmosphere to convert the CaO exposed outside from the surface of the clinker particle, to CaCO₃, and the inspection result of the presence of cracks after the burning process.

Each specimen for the testing was prepared by applying a zirconia-graphite on the powder-line portion and a compound shown in Table 1 onto the main body or the inner hole portion other than the powder-line portion, and carrying the whole body to CIP molding under a pressure of 1000 Kg/cm², or 98 Mpa, and burning under a reduction atmosphere at a temperature of 1000°C.

Table 1

		Comparative Example			Inventive Example			Comparative Example			Inventive Example		
		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	4	5	6
Compounding ratio (mass%)	graphite (0.5 mm \geq)	25	35	35	25	35	35	10	—	—	10	—	—
	dolomite clinker (1 mm \geq)	20	15	15	20	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
	dolomite clinker (0.2 mm \geq)	35	30	30	35	30	30	35	40	40	35	40	40
	dolomite clinker (0.074 mm \geq)	20	20	—	20	20	—	35	35	—	35	35	—
	magnesia clinker (0.074 mm \geq)	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	35	—	—	35
	calcia clinker (1 mm \geq)	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	25	25	20	25	25
Application of CO ₂ treatment to clinker *1		NON	NON	NON	YES	YES	YES	NON	NON	NON	YES	YES	YES
Presence of cracks after burning process		YES	YES	YES	NON	NON	NON	YES	YES	YES	NON	NON	NON

In Table 1, all of the dolomite clinker particles in Inventive Examples 1 to 3 were subjected to a heat treatment under a CO₂ atmosphere, or an anti-hydration treatment. The dolomite clinker particles in Comparative Examples 1 to 3 were conventional clinkers without application of the anti-hydration treatment. The compound to be applied to the portion of the nozzle other than the powder-line portion comprises either one of clinkers as shown in Table 1, which contains CaO as a mineral phase. This compound was prepared by homogenously kneading the clinker particles and an appropriate amount of phenol resin added thereto. The zirconia-graphite compound comprises 90 mass% of zirconia and 10 mass% of graphite. The zirconia-graphite compound was prepared by homogenously kneading the zirconia, the graphite and an appropriate amount of phenol resin added thereto, and commonly applied to all of the immersion nozzles in Table 1.

FIG. 1 is a schematic sectional view of the dolomite clinker particle as shown in Table 1, which is subjected to an anti-hydration treatment for converting CaO contained in the clinker particle and exposed outside from the surface of the clinker particle, to CaCO₃.

Each of Inventive Examples 1 to 3 using the clinker particles subjected to the anti-hydration treatment could avoid the occurrence of cracks during the burning process. In

contrast, all of Comparative Examples 1 to 3 had transverse cracks at the boundary between the CaO-containing refractories and the zirconia-graphite refractories.

Table 1 also shows Inventive Examples 4 to 6 each of which includes calcia clinker particles and dolomite clinker particles which are subjected to the heat treatment under a CO₂ atmosphere, or the anti-hydration treatment. The dolomite clinker particles in Comparative Examples 4 to 6 were conventional clinkers without application of the anti-hydration treatment. In Inventive Examples 4 to 6 and Comparative Examples 4 to 6, the nozzle body was formed of a magnesia-graphite compound prepared by adding an appropriate amount of phenol resin to 70 mass% of magnesia and 30 mass% of graphite, and homogenously kneading them. A compound including clinker particles each containing CaO as a mineral phase was applied only to the inner hole portion.

As seen in the results of Inventive Examples 4 to 6 and Comparative Examples 4 to 6, each of Inventive Examples using the clinker particles subjected to the anti-hydration treatment could avoid the occurrence of cracks during the burning process. In contrast, all of Comparative Examples had transverse cracks at the boundary between the zirconia-graphite refractories and the magnesia-graphite refractories, a part of which extended toward the outer periphery of the nozzle.

As mentioned above, the method of the present invention can provide an immersion nozzle for continuous casting, with an excellent anti-alumina-buildup function, while preventing the occurrence of cracks during the burning process to provide enhanced process yield. The obtained immersion nozzle can contribute to the improvement in operational efficiency of continuous casting and in steel quality.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The present invention is applicable to the production of an immersion nozzle for continuous casting, which uses a material containing CaO in the wall surface of an inner hole of the nozzle serving as a molten-steel flow passage to prevent alumina buildup.